

Hughes & Hough

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PHOTOGRAPHS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Public Auction, to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,
the 19th March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One UPRIGHT PIANO by
BRINSMED & SONS, London.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 13, 1918. 233

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Public Auction, to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,
the 19th March, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A quantity of
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows—

Upolstered Suits, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, etc., Bed-room Furniture, comprising Double and Single Beds, and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dining Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large 8-Fold Blackwood Screen with 4-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, etc., Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc., Teakwood Poles and Net, Iron Safe, Several Carpets, etc., etc.

One three quarter size BILLIARD TABLE with Accessories.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 13, 1918. 234

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Firm of Messrs. PURCHARD LUTHER & Co., to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY,
the 25th March, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m., at Midway-kok, Kowloon City Road,
A QUANTITY OF
SECOND-HAND CONTRACTORS' PLANT.

Two 15-ft. Invertible vertical double crank compound set condensing twin series direct acting centrifugal pumping engines (one left hand and one right hand) steam cylinders 24 in. by 24 in. stroke with the necessary fittings and suction and delivery pipes for a lift of about 90 feet.

Two Gates Rock and Ore Breakers (Allis Chalmers Co.) one No. 6 right angle style and one No. 3 right angle style with revolving screens, scoopers and fittings.

One 20 in. by 10 in. Blake Crusher (Frasar & Chalmers) with manganese jaw plates.

Two Taylor's patent 1 yard Concrete Mixers with Steel Framing and fittings, various and heavy steel.

One 8 in. Double Cylinder Manchester Pump by PEARNS 7 in. and 12 in. cylinders 14 in. stroke with suction and delivery pipes about 90 ft.

One 18 H.P. double cyl. Robey Portable Engine with steel fittings and accessories.

One 8 in. Belt-driven Centrifugal Pump with suction and delivery pipes about 75-80 ft.

A quantity of Steel Wire Rope, Old Metal, etc.
On view from 10th March.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1918. 161

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,
the 16th March, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A Consignment of
WHITE GOODS,
Comprising—

Single and Double Bed Sheets, Satin Quilts, Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Pillow Cases, Sheetings, Turkish Towels, Bath Sheets, Glass Cloths, etc., etc.

A few lots of Brass Ware, Glass Ware and Kinkosa Vases.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 13, 1918. 236

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
the 19th March, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
Six "MIAMI" MOTOR CYCLES.

The premier light weight, high tension gear driven armoured magneto with fixed spark, patent leverless handle bar control, etc. complete with tools and accessories.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 13, 1918. 237

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
the 19th March, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
An Assortment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, etc.,
Comprising—

Single and Double Plain and Hem-stitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Red Quilts Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, etc., etc.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 13, 1918. 238

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,
the 21st March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at Rock Villa, No. 13, Wong-Wei-Chong Road, (next door to Le Calvaire),
A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
etc., etc., etc.

Carved Blackwood Overmantel, Botters, Curio and Silver Cabinet, Joss Table, etc.

Teakwood Sideboard and Dining Wagon, Dining Table and Chairs, China Cabinet, Crockery, Glass Ware, etc.

Teakwood Twin Beds, Teakwood Wardrobes, Dressing Table and Double Bed.

Teakwood In-chest, Cooking Stove and Utensils, etc.

Also
P.L.O. in splendid condition by E. Montrose & Co., excellent Gramophone, records and record cabinet, white Cockatoo and cage, etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 20th at Noon.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 9, 1918. 223

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 10 SHEETS.
20 cents each.
Your for One Dollar.

Obtainable at
The China Mail, Ltd.,
Wyndham Street.

ITALY'S LOST ART TREASURES

STOLEN BY GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN.

What has become of the innumerable and priceless art treasures accumulated along the centuries in the Venetian provinces, now overrun by the Austrian, Turk, and Teuton?

Captain Ugo Ojetti, a noted Italian art expert, who, in company with Dr. Corrado Biondi, was entrusted by the Rome Ministry of Fine Arts with the herculean task of saving whatever could be saved of the threatened artistic patrimony of Italy, has given assurances, says the special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," which will serve to relieve somewhat the uneasiness that is felt by connoisseurs all the world over, more especially through the reports of the recent auction sales of Italian art booty at Berlin, and since the inauguration of the exhibition of stolen treasures at the Academy of Fine Arts in the Kaiser's capital.

Capt. Ugo Ojetti believes that the biggest blunder committed was in making a beginning of the salvage work in districts 60 miles behind the battle front, while leaving exposed till a very critical phase those along the whole front which were actually almost within range of the enemy guns.

DIFFICULTIES AT VENICE

The work of removing the principal treasures from the city of Venice and the immediate neighbourhood was started as far back as April, 1915, but interrupted a fortnight later through hostile pressure brought to bear upon the Government by local corporations and political magnates. Among the first things taken away were the famous bronze horses over the facade of St. Mark's Basilica and the Titianetto paintings in the school of San Rocco; also a Titian from Treviso, a Cimabue from Goro, and a Giorgione from Castelfranco.

Unfortunately no attention was devoted to the collections existing in places lying either side of the old frontier line till the great Austrian attack during the summer of 1916. Then the Italian Supreme Command so facilitated the task of packing and transport that after two months' incessant labour the bulk of the public treasures from the museums, libraries, churches, and squares of the towns and villages in the Alpine valleys of Valtellina, Valcamonica, and those above Verona, as also from the Friuli Province right down to the Tagliamento river and Pordenone, had been borne away to safety beyond the Apennines.

Nearly all the Government art experts of Northern Italy lent willing hands in this colossal undertaking, and but for the obstinate obstructive campaigns of local bunglers the clearance would have been completed. Still, Captain Ojetti expresses the belief that such treasure as has unhappily fallen into the enemy's clutches is mostly derived from the numerous private or semi-public collections, or else was lost because, notwithstanding the rigorous Italian law for the protection of national art, no real official inventory was ever made, in spite of the fact that Venice and Friuli have been integral parts of the Italian kingdom for over half a century.

WEEK'S REVENUE TOLL

During the memorable retreat from the Isontro 42 truck loads of treasure were got away safely to this side of the Piave by dint of feverish toil kept up all day, and all night throughout a week. The fate of the Udine treasures is due to the opposition of the Town Council, but, perhaps, the most regrettable losses of all are those of the previous collection of illuminated manuscripts, historical papers, miniatures, and codices preserved in the library of Count Manin's family palace at Passariano, near Camporotondo.

Despite their vaunted culture, the German invaders, who converted their Austrian ally by carrying off to Berlin in a couple of months whatever of value remained in Cividale, Udine, and the rest of the occupied territory, further destroyed of set purpose not only the celebrated temple of Canova at Possagno, but also the Villa Soderini at Nerves, well-known as containing Titian's frescoes. After sifting upon it a large quantity of incendiary bombs, the Germans kept the whole place under constant fire, with the object of preventing all efforts at salvaging its historic relics from the flames.

The Italians, on the contrary, during their long occupation of Gorizia, Conegliano, Montebelluna, and Aquileia, finished cataloguing the archives and museums. Although they carefully stored away underground in about a thousand packing cases the manuscripts, precious gems, glass, tape, pictures, and tapestries, to avert destruction from bombardment, they allowed nothing whatever to be pillaged from the war zone.

FROM AMID THE PLAGUE

LETTERS FROM THE BELGIAN MISSIONARIES.

The following are translations of letters sent to the "N.C. Daily News" by the Procureur des Missions Belges.

Tsingtzu (near Ninghsuan, Shanai), Feb. 8th.

It is very difficult to give you precise news of pneumonia plague in our district for two reasons: firstly, we have completely isolated all our villages, making correspondence most difficult, and secondly, the peasantry for superstitious reasons fear to mention the word "plague," and consequently do not tell us what the situation is in their own homes. I will, however, tell you in all good faith what we know here.

You know how this terrible disease first demonstrated its presence. When it appeared in the town of Paotowchen the "foreigners" of Kijoh, who were there for commercial purposes, fled at once to their homes. It is thus that, travelling by the chief roads, they infected all the countryside. In addition to this there was the fact that the transport of wool to Fengchen continued right up to January 21st. Those are the two causes for the visit of the plague to our district. The plague quickly manifested itself at Kueihucheng and from there followed the main road, a length of 400 li, which led to Fengchen. All along the length of this road there have been cases of plague and these in turn have been centres of infection from which the pest has spread all over the district.

THE OLD SLANDER

You have probably read in the papers how the doctors sent to combat the plague were received at Fengchen. People who have come from that town have told me that the European doctors had come to spread the plague throughout the whole country: after the death of their patients they have a fine opportunity of removing their hearts from which to make medicine!—always the same prejudiced tools. Nevertheless, I would tell you frankly that the doctors would have done much better if they had immediately gone to the villages infected in the interior, where our missionaries are remaining, out of a sense of duty and charity, near their people who are ill. As we are well looked upon in the district these gentlemen would have been able to work with convenience to save those who were still to be saved, and been able to give us good advice and make extensive research into the disease. It is a pity that they do not come even now.

Here we are practically surrounded by infected villages. My people mount guard at the four corners of the village and no one is allowed to enter or leave. Unfortunately, this terrible scourge afflicts us here, I shall isolate the family involved and burn the infected house. I hope that God will give us courage to carry this through.

I forgot to tell you that some distance from here there is a police station to which are 20 men armed with very good rifles. This evening, towards nine o'clock, we heard a brisk fusillade. What were they doing?—They were endeavouring to kill the devils of the plague, they said. They wish to enter the other villages, they say, to seek other victims; they do not see the devils, they admit, but they clearly hear the stamping of the devils' horses.

SCENES IN MONGOLIA

Sivanze (near Kalgan), Feb. 17th.

I am going to describe to you in a few lines the situation in our vicariate of Central Mongolia, as far as we know it here in the central station.

There has not been any case of plague in Kalgan nor in all the country to the east of this town. All the country to the west of Kalgan to Erhetocho and for 100 li beyond that was still involved at the beginning of this month. In the plain of Tsaoimoun (north of Fengchen) there have been numerous cases but not

many deaths.

At Kueihucheng, where the plague is very bad, there are many deaths.

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THE PERECTED NERVE FOOD.

THE IDEAL RECONSTRUCTIVE NERVE FOOD

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INTIMATIONS

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WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Telephone 618.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the COCHIN-CHINA)

FRIDAY.

the 25th March, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Voeux Road, Corner of

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c., &c.
Also
Electric Ceiling Fans, Fittings, &c.
(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale).

TERMS—Cash.
HUGHES & ROUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 15, 1918. 243

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship, "KITANO MARU" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark and delivery order, and obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Goods, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 21st March, 1918, will be subject to rent. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, Mar. 15, 1918. 242

TO-MORROW'S OVERLAND CHINA MAIL

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

THE WEEK'S REPORTS OF THE
TRAGEDY INQUIRY.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy

THE CALENDAR.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.
MONDAY, Mar. 18—
6.30 p.m.—Annual Meeting of Members of Hongkong Club.
TUESDAY, March 19—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture &c. at Messrs. Hughes & Rough's.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Linens at Hughes & Rough's.
SATURDAY, Mar. 23—
11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co. annual meeting.
MONDAY, Mar. 25—
11 a.m.—Auction of Messrs. Pritchard, Lowther & Co.'s Contractors' plant at Maitland.
12 Noon—Annual Meeting of Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.
WEDNESDAY, Mar. 27—
11 a.m.—Annual Meeting of Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
1.30 a.m.—Annual Meeting of China Sugar Refining Co.
12 Noon—Annual Meeting of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
FRIDAY, March 29—
Good Friday.
SATURDAY, March 31—
Easter Sunday.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAR. 15, 1918.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IDEA.

THE League of Nations proposal is one which has elicited expressions of approval from friend and foe alike. Germany's acceptance of the idea, by the mouth of the KAISER, has seemed in some quarters to indicate a repentant spirit, for the purpose of the League of Nations adumbrated by President WILSON is primarily the prevention of the very crimes against nations with which Germany started the war and which she is to-day committing in Russia. In a few words of pointed irony Mr. LLOYD GEORGE in his speech sets the German attitude towards the League of Nations in its proper light. "The KAISER," he said, "had not only accepted the League of Nations, but Germany was prepared to put herself at the head of it! The spirit of dominance is still there—the dagger wrapped in the Sermon on the Mount." The point of the argument is that Germany must be beaten before she can be admitted into the League of Nations; otherwise she would dominate it. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is not the first to point out this danger. It is doubtless recognized by all the Allied Governments and that is probably why we hear so little about the projected League at this stage of the war. Some weeks ago *The Observer* stated the case in these terms: "Suppose, for argument, that an unheaven Germany were admitted into a League of Nations. In that case she would dominate it. She would keep her present partners. She would draw new allies to her orbit. After such a war as she would have fought against the whole array of the Allies and their democracies, Germany's power and prestige would be unrivalled; and so would be the rapidity of her recovery from war. Her ascendancy would be more easily and thoroughly asserted than before the war. Democracy would be retarded; perhaps altogether reversed in some countries where it now exists. Under German leadership the majority of the League of Nations would be a combination far mightier than the present Central League; it would be immensely strong at sea and in the air. The English-speaking world would have to fight under more disadvantages than now or surrender to continual encroachments and aggressive requisitions. We have no doubt that the German argument is that a League of Nations which is not dominated by an unheaven Germany would be dominated by the present Entente Powers, and England especially. This specious argument would no doubt appeal to the German people. But it is not, of course, a question of what Power or group of Powers shall dominate the League, but rather what is to be its guiding purpose. What the Allies aim at is realisation of the vision expressed by the poet TENNYSON in his words:

When the war drum beats no longer
And the battleflags are furled
In the Parliament of man, the federation of the world.

That is the sort of League which the Allies conceive and which they are fighting to secure—a League of Nations which will secure to each and all its integrity and its Freedom and at the same time impose guarantees against aggressive military action. It is an ideal worth striving for—this ideal of permanent peace by effective international guarantees and arrangements which will remove and avoid the misunderstandings that generate suspicion and mistrust.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Major-General Ridout, C.M.G., the General Officer Commanding the Troops in the Straits Settlements, has received the honour of the Companionship of the Order of the Bath.

Large placards bearing the notice "No Germans or Austrians are permitted in this hotel" appear at the entrances of the Palace and Astor House hotels at Shanghai. It is understood that the directors took action following protests of guests that enemy subjects were frequenting the bars, particularly at the Palace.

The death is reported in Northern papers of Mr. James Clifton Smith, second engineer in the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s coastal service, which occurred on February 12, on board the T.K.K.S. Nippon Maru, when en route from Yokohama to San Francisco. He died shortly after an accident which occurred in the swimming tank. When diving, he hit the wooden side-board with his head, and this caused a fracture of the base of the skull, and paralysis. His body was embalmed and was taken to San Francisco. The funeral service was held on board by the Rev. R. S. Underhill. The late Mr. Smith, who was only 25 years of age, was a native of Castle Douglas, Scotland.

THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

HONOURS FOR HONGKONG RESIDENTS.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the following appointments to the most Excellent Order of the British Empire:

To be Commanders—
Mr. J. H. Kemp
Mr. F. C. Jenkins
To be Officers—
Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.
Mr. N. J. Stubb
Mr. C. G. Alabaster
To be Member—
Mr. R. O. Hutchinson

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

We are officially informed that, subject to audit, the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., will recommend at the forthcoming Meeting of Shareholders, to be held on the 27th instant, the payment, out of the profits for the year 1916, of a dividend of \$27.00 per share, amounting to \$216,000; to pay \$25,000 to credit of Reinsurance Fund; \$98,034.73 to credit of Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account; and to carry forward \$394,528.77 in respect of the year 1917.

SUMMARY COURT HUMOUR.

NOT DEAD BUT SLEEPING.

During the Friday morning Summary Court list, to-day, Mr. Bulmer Johnston informed Mr. Justice Gompertz that a case in which he was engaged had "gone to sleep" and he did not remember much about it. Mr. Justice Gompertz: "I had hoped that it was dead."

The case will be jolted into wakefulness on Monday week.

UNION CHURCH WORK PARTY.

The Ladies' Working Party of Union Church, has sent to Colonel Gordon Ball, 27th General Hospital, Egypt, two cases containing:—384 rolled bandages, 40 many-balled bandages, 12 eye bandages, 62 anti-pyramins, 185 shirts, 12 vests, 471 handkerchiefs, 222 pairs of socks, 17 pairs of slippers, 7 pairs of knee caps, 31 pairs of bed socks, 22 pairs of mittens, 65 mittens, 19 helmets, 26 wool caps, 107 milk covers, 5 surgical caps, 6 cholera belts, 12 hospital squares, 75 towels, 100 lace cloths, and 18 more.

THE RACE COURSE TRAGEDY.

SIXTH DAY OF ENQUIRY.

The Race Course tragedy enquiry was resumed this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, Coroner, and a Jury consisting of Messrs. A. H. Barlow, W. C. Jack and J. H. Wallace.

G. Remedios, clerk in the Mercantile Bank, and partner in No. 8 Stand, in reply to the Coroner, said he occupied half of the first floor of No. 8 stand and part of the top floor of No. 9 stand. The ground floor of No. 8 was occupied by Mr. Rosario, who is dead. He had been partner in No. 8 stand for the last 18 years. The shed had been of the same height, two and a half storeys, for four years. Two Chinese chatties were used in his shed on the first floor, for boiling water. He was on the first floor, at the time of the collapse, selling sweep tickets. He heard people running which he judged to come from two or three sheds behind him. People started to run from his stand, towards the entrances on the Golf Club House side. The entrance was on the first floor. The shed had not then fallen. He shouted to the people not to run; then suddenly he felt himself going down with the stand and he became pinned in the debris. He heard cries for help, and people were running away and jumping on him. They were running towards the Race Course. He got his penknife and cut a hole in the masonry and that freed his head and he could see. He saw a fire in the direction of shed No. 11. It was burning very fiercely and No. 9 shed was also burning. He forced the hole bigger, and got himself out and dragged his wife out through the same hole. Some soldiers helped her out on to the Race Course side. So far as he could judge, about a dozen people perished in his shed. His shed fell toward the cemetery. He thought his stand fell because it was pushed down by the other stands. There were about 250 people in his stand. Admission was by invitation card, of which 500 were issued. There were two Portuguese porters at the door, and they were instructed to ask for a card in each case.

By the Coroner: His stand was called the D. A. J. A. stand; that represented the initials of the four partners—D. Lopez, A. Roeha, J. Remedios and A. Ormond. He let off the ground floor to Mr. Rosario for cash sweeps and betting. Electric light was installed in the first floor of his stand. He could not say who installed the light; that was done by Mr. Roeha. He did not know what caused the entrance to his shed. He had heard that one of the floors of a stand had given way, but he could not remember in what year that occurred. There was no accident then and the people afterwards went back. His stand caught fire from the next stand. The largest number of people he had ever had in his stand was about 300. He did not know how many people were in the ground floor. He did not know how many people were killed in the ground floor.

By the Coroner: It was about five minutes after the collapse that he saw the fire.

By Mr. Bowley: He was running cash sweeps and a part-mutuel in his shed. He conducted them. He took precautions against fire. He had sand under the chatties and four big buckets of water. During the intervals he went round and warned the people to be careful. There were stunts in the front of his stand. He could not say for certain whether there were any stunts at the back. Mr. Ormond could say.

A. G. Remedios, an assistant in the Hongkong Electric Light Company, in reply to the Coroner, said he was assisting in No. 8 stand on the ground floor. It was worked by Mr. Rosario. There were small chatties on the ground floor. Wood was used as fuel. A Chinese was in charge of the chatties. There were six electric lights put in by the Chinese contractors. The Company's current was used. Admission was open to the public and by invitation ticket. At the time of the collapse there were over 300 people in the stand. It was packed at the time of the collapse. It was difficult to get in and out on account of the crowd. He could not say what caused the collapse. There was a separate entrance to the stand; about three feet off the ground. He could not say whether the gangway was broken during the crash.

By Mr. Bowley: Mr. Rosario charged commission on the cash sweeps. He saw one big water bucket in the time room. The bucket was for washing up. He did not see any fire buckets.

By Mr. Stevenson: Before the collapse he did not notice the electric light going out and came on again.

By the Coroner: The Electric Light Company supplied the meter for the current. He did not know how many other sheds had electric light. There was a strut at the back of the stand, but it was almost upright.

S. M. de Cruz, a clerk, in reply to the Coroner, said he assisted in running the Colonial stand, No. 9. He did not examine the stand before the Race Meeting. There was no cooking of any kind done in his shed. There were two floors. He was present at the time of the collapse, on the ground floor, selling sweep tickets. He heard people shouting for help, the sound coming from No. 10 stand. About a second after the shed collapsed, the shouting and the collapse occurred practically simultaneously. He heard cries of "fire" before the collapse, but he did not see any fire before that. He was knocked down by the wall of No. 10 Stand, and became unconscious for a while. Then he tried to get up and his brother pulled him out. Mr. Barrow was under a pile of debris and he tried to save him but failed. Witness was only unconscious for a few seconds. At that time he saw the fire. Men were looking all day in No. 10 shed in the basement. There were four or five chatties. They were boiling water and cooking soup. Charcoal was used. He could not say whether the fire broke out in more than one place. There were over 300 people in his shed at the time of the collapse. Mr. Ritchie perished. He thought that most of the Chinese who were there died. The floor was packed full. There was no electric light in his shed.

By the Coroner: The fire was inside his shed. It was not burning fiercely. He saw it just beginning in No. 10. The cooking apparatus was against the partition of No. 10 Stand. There were two or three iron stoves in No. 10 as well as the chatties similar to one shown in Court. People were running at the time he heard the cries. He did not see any fire at that time. M. Y. San had refreshments in the ground floor of No. 10 Stand.

By Mr. Bowley: There was one Chinese servant at the door of his stand. Anyone could go in and buy sweep tickets and a commission was charged. The top floor of his stand was set apart for ladies. Admission was free. People were smoking in his shed. He did not see any police about the shed at the time. Anyone could see the cooking. He asked the man in charge of the chatties to move them further away from the partition. They were moved and put in the centre of the shed. He made no report to the Police or Fire Brigade.

Joseph Gonzalez, a clerk, stated, in reply to the Coroner, that he was assisting in No. 9 Stand and at the time of the collapse he was selling sweep tickets on the ground floor. He heard people shouting, in the upper part of No. 10 Stand, that the shed was going to collapse and the people on the ground floor ran away. Then No. 10 fell on top of them. He made a hole in the wall of the shed with a hammer and got out and also rescued a Chinese lady. He was quite sure the people started running in his shed before the collapse, because they heard the people in No. 10 Stand shouting. When he got out he saw the fire between Stands No. 9 and No. 10. The partition between those stands was burning. The partition between Stands Nos. 10 and 11 was not burning then.

A Chinese clerk in the Public Works Department in reply to the Coroner said he was a partner in shed No. 10. Twenty-five persons had shares. Each share was \$10. He was manager during the meeting. Ten of the partners belonged to No. 9 department. The ground floor of his shed was let to a syndicate of four people. All were employed in the P.W.D.—two as coolies and two as clerks. The first floor was used for betting. Anyone could go in to his shed. Tea was boiled on the ground floor. No provisions were in use. There were five electric lights on the first floor, and one on the second floor. The Electric Light Company supplied the current. He was in his shed on the day of the collapse on the first floor. He heard a noise from the people in the front part of the shed. He did not notice the sheds moving before the noise began. After that he felt the stands moving and then they collapsed. He was pinned down by the boards of the top floor. In about a minute he was able to make a hole in the roof of the shed and got out when he saw a fire on the side of No. 11 stand. He helped to rescue people but the heat became so great that he had to go away. He then went home to see whether his people were safe. He could not say what caused the collapse. He had never had a shed or shared in one before.

By Mr. Bowley: There were two staircases in his shed—one on either side of the ground floor. He did not know how wide they were. Anyone who wanted to buy a ticket could go upstairs. Anyone could go up by the second floor who wished. He did not think it was dangerous when he saw the chatties. At the time of the collapse the first floor was not too full of people. He was immediately under Mr. Barker's shed in the P.W.D. He did not get Mr. Barker's permission to "take" a share in the stand. He knew it was one of the conditions of taking a shed that there should be no gambling.

By Mr. Hall (for Mr. Lo): He did not know the cause of the commotion in his shed.

By the Coroner: He went to the Races last year and went into his shed, but he could not say whether the shed was the same design this year as the one he went into last year. He could

not say whether his shed collapsed by itself or whether it was caused by the next shed falling on it.

Tam Hon, foreman employed by Wing Lee, a building contractor, said he was a partner in shed No. 10. He subscribed \$10. He was on the ground floor at the time of the collapse. He ran out, but did not see any fire before he ran.

By Mr. Bowley: He did not see anybody cutting the lathings. Feng Cheun, a clerk in the P.W.D., stated that he had a share in No. 10 booth. He was in the shed at the time of the collapse. He did not see a fire before the collapse. There was no stampede before the collapse. He made the plan (shown) of the shed after the collapse, at the request of Inspector Watt. It showed the position of the stoves and the bamboo tables. The stoves stood on bricks. There was a large jar of water and two buckets on the ground floor.

By Mr. Bowley: He was associated with Hung Kee in shipping provisions. He and his associates brought the chatties into the building. He had no licence to sell refreshments. He sold refreshments on the Monday and no objections were made. The bricks on which the chatties stood rested on the planks.

Chan Siu Tong, clerk in the P.W.D., and a Crown Sergeant in the Police Reserve, said he had a share in Shed No. 10 and was there when the collapse occurred. He saw people escaping and also some people underneath. He helped some to escape. He saw a glare under the shed in the neighbourhood of Stands 8 and 9. It was about four or five minutes after the collapse that he saw the fire. He tried to put it out. He did not see another fire in Stands 17, 18 and 19 then. He saw it sometimes after the collapse.

By Mr. Bowley: As a Crown Sergeant of the Police Reserve he was naturally tried to put out the fire and also to rescue the people. He believed if he had had two or three buckets of water at first he could have put out the fire. As far as he knew there was only one ambulance in the Grand Stand. There was no ambulance for the matches. The hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow.

CRICKET.

C.C.C. v. 83rd Co. R. G. A.

This friendly fixture will be played to-morrow on the C.C.C. ground from 1 to 2 p.m.
C.C.C. Team—A. W. Grimmett, J. H. Moly, M. Thompson, T. F. Ford, A. A. E. S. J. J. A. Arrell, C. Fara, G. Manley, W. Pitt and L. Vincetot.
The following will represent the R.G.A. team in a friendly match against the Royal Engineers at 2 p.m. sharp to-morrow, at Kowloon:—P. Robinson, J. Stalker, L. E. S. Edge, W. J. Haines, L. J. Blackburn, W. T. Flinn, F. Wheeler, L. Linsell, R. Easton, L. D. McNicoll and P. H. Cobb.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.).

A list of all members above the rank of Constables, showing their seniority in the Police Reserve Force is exhibited, on the Notice Board. Any corrections must be submitted in writing on or before Monday, March 25th.

By Order.

T. F. Hutton,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

FORTUNE TELLING IN A BUNGALOW.

INDIAN JUDGE'S DAUGHTER
FINED 200 AND COSTS.

Disguised as Army lieutenants, detective officers, visited premises in Lancelot place, Whampoa, known as "Bak Bungalow," or the Oriental Restaurant. The sequel to the visit was the appearance at Westminster of the promiscuous Louise Hutchinson, on a charge of fortune telling.

The witnesses of the detectives was that defendant told them that would be wounded again, and gave one of them a warning of "beverage of the ginger girl." Each of the witnesses offered a £100 security note, but defendant said that was too much and retaining one she handed back the £100, remarking that that was all the change she had. Defendant also said she would obtain a letter of commendation for the visitors and have them blessed before sending them on.

Defendant, in evidence, said she was the daughter of a late judge of the Bengal Presidency, and had interested herself in psychic research since early childhood. She never asked for money for her psychic readings, and when the support officers visited her, she really took pity on them and tried to cheer them up. They pressed her to pay for their medals or blessed charms, for which they paid with a £1 note. She was going to send them the charms. Mr. Francis said he was quite satisfied there must be a conviction, but it was not one of those cases from which serious harm had resulted. He fined defendant £10 and 10 guineas costs.

A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its cures of cholera, dysentery, stomachic disorders, and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(The "China Mail" Service.)

THE MUKDEN TUCHUN'S MARCH ON PEKING.

PEKING, Mar. 14.
Chang Chok Lunn's troops are commandeering rations from Langfang and neighbouring cities, and the price of commodities is rising rapidly.

POLITICAL CHANGES EXPECTED.

PEKING, Mar. 14.
Yang Shi Chi has arrived in Peking.
Great changes are expected in political circles.

DEPRECIATED BANK OF CHINA NOTES.

PEKING, Mar. 14.
There are Bank of China notes of a face value of \$50,000,000 quoted at 55 on the market.
The commercial community of Peking is greatly agitated over the question and the Cabinet is making fruitless efforts to raise the notes to their face value.

THE FAR EAST.

DR. MORRISON ON THE OUTLOOK.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, official adviser to the Chinese Government, delivered an address at Melbourne on the Far Eastern problem. He said that sooner or later the development of this problem would compel the earnest attention of every thoughtful Australian. Only two weeks distance from the Australian shores lay China, with four-and-a-half million square miles of territory and 250,000,000 people, with an annual increase greater than the population of Australia.

CHINA'S RICHES.

China was endowed with every natural gift, and embraced the richest area of unexploited country on the earth's surface at the present time. Although such a country lay within such a short distance of Australia the Australians took little interest in its resources. Should such interest be aroused they would find that China was a treasure house of every thoughtful Australian. Only two weeks distance from the Australian shores lay China, with four-and-a-half million square miles of territory and 250,000,000 people, with an annual increase greater than the population of Australia.

Dr. Morrison then dealt with China's relations with Russia, America, Great Britain and Japan. With regard to Russia, China, with her undeveloped border line running for thousands of miles alongside Russian territory, had always been afraid of her powerful military neighbour. On the part of Russia there had been the constant fear of an influx of Chinese into Siberia, and measures had been taken to prevent this. Now that Russia had been destroyed by the action of Amurhians, this influx could go on unchecked.

AMERICA'S ASSISTANCE.

Regarding America, her policy for a long time past had been to uplift the people of China, who had worked continuously in this direction. She had been erecting by American philanthropists for the education of the Chinese. Two million pounds sterling out of \$20,000,000 of the American War indemnity had been diverted towards the education of Chinese in America. There were 135 Chinese students in Harvard, Yale and other American colleges. Great activity had also been shown by America in developing trade with China. Relations had not always been so harmonious. In 1896, owing to the immense stupidity with which the immigration laws had been administered in New York, widespread indignation was created in China, with the result that the greatest boycott ever known in the world took place at the expense of America. This caused a loss of American manufacturers of \$2,000,000 sterling. The boycott also had the effect of bringing the Chinese people together in a greater measure than ever happened before. It was then to the consciousness of their nationality.

BRITISH RELATIONS.

Great Britain's relations with China were on the whole good. The British Government in all its dealings with the Chinese Government had loyally carried out its obligations. The position of Great Britain was predominant at the present time, and our efforts should be to retain the predominance. Dr. Morrison said a tribute to the work of the British Minister at Peking, Sir John Jordan, whose knowledge of finance was almost unrivalled, and who maintained the entire confidence of the Chinese people. He eulogised the work of the British Consul in China, who held an unblemished record of 50 years' service, and also the work of the British missionaries. Travellers in China were never more than five days' distance from one of these missionary stations.

JAPAN.

Referring to Japan, Dr. Morrison paid a high tribute to the work done in Korea in the territory displayed in China, and the constant improvement of Japan's relations with China. For many years Japanese Government in Korea had been the Ormer of Korea. The work he had done there was equal to any reconstruction work ever done in the world. Japan contained 35,000,000 people, and the population was increasing at the rate of 0.84 per cent a year, equaling the population of Queensland. They had gained great accessions of strength by adding Korea, with 17,000,000 people to the Japanese Empire. There were now 12,000,000 Japanese in China. In 1917 the former German possession in China, which had now fallen into the hands of Japan, was said to be "the Japanese and the Japanese."

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ENEMY ADVANCE IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS BEFORE ODESSA.

London, Mar. 13. A wireless German official report states:—
The Austrians and Germans are before Odessa. There was violent air fighting and we shot down 10 aeroplanes and two balloons yesterday.

GERMANS PENETRATE ODESSA.

LATER.
A wireless German official report states:—
We penetrated Odessa.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS AND THE RUSSIAN.

A POLICY OF AGGRAVATION.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 13. An article in the *Voorwaerts* intended as foreshadowing the attitude in the Reichstag of the Socialists as regards the Russian peace. It states that Social Democrats must oppose the treaty in the Reichstag and demand a revision by peaceful agreement. An understanding with the West must not be wrecked by the demand that the Eastern situation shall remain as fixed at Brest-Litovsk. A meeting of Social Democrats at Frankfurt-am-Main passed a resolution that the Russian Peace was a policy of aggravation in contradiction to the Reichstag resolution of August 1917 and urging Social Democrats to refuse their assent thereto.

LITHUANIA AND COURLAND.

CONFLICTING GERMAN REPORTS.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 13. The *Voorwaerts* states that the Lithuanian National Council has repeatedly and vainly petitioned Germany to recognise the independence of Lithuania.

The *Lökensteiger* announces that the Courland National Council has unanimously passed a resolution offering the dual crown of Courland to the Kaiser.

A NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AT PEKING.

REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, Mar. 13. Reuter learns that there is no truth in the statement, cabled on March 10th, that the ex-Premier, Prince Lvoff, had formed a new Government in the Far East with Headquarters in Peking.

THE U-BOAT MENACE.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

The Admiralty figures for the week are:—

Arrivals	2,046
Departures	2,062
Vessels sunk (over 1,600 tons)	15
Vessels sunk (under 1,600 tons)	8
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked	1
Fishing vessels sunk	1

THE ITALIAN RETURNS.

LONDON, Mar. 13. The Italian shipping returns for the week are:—

Arrivals	430
Departures	800
Vessels sunk (under 1,600 tons)	1
Vessels sunk (over 1,600 tons)	2
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked	1

THE BRITISH WAR BOND CAMPAIGN.

£270,000,000 IN FIVE MONTHS.

LONDON, Mar. 13. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that as a result of last week's special campaign, nearly £270,000,000 worth of War Bonds were sold. In addition, nearly £20,000,000 were sold by the Post Office, while War Savings Certificates realised over £28,000,000. This was a very satisfactory result. (Cheers.) War Bonds had realised £270,000,000 during the last five months. This big contribution indicated the lasting determination of the country to continue the sustained effort necessary for success. (Cheers.)

SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

ALLIES MUST MAINTAIN THE WAR AS A HOLY WAR.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the Free Church Council at the City Temple, referred to the present as a time of grave national emergency and reiterated that the issue at stake in the conflict was Conscience against the lust of power. This war must be maintained as a holy war.

The special task of the Churches was to see that the moral and physical fibre of the nation was not undermined by the drink vice.

A voice? Why not stop it, then? The Premier, continuing, said: The Government have to deal with practical difficulties.

He proceeded to give figures showing the enormous reduction in the consumption of liquor as compared with those of the pre-war period. He remarked that criticism, which was merely criticism, was not helpful. If the Government ever had to choose between bread for the children and beer for the parents it would not hesitate for a moment. (Loud cheers.)

He re-stated Great Britain's war aims, especially emphasising that the making of war must be regarded as a punishable crime by nations, banded together for the protection of each other and the world against force, fraud and greed. To alter before this was achieved would be to doubt the justice of the Almighty. There had been criticism because the leaders of the people did not give sufficient prominence to the League of Nations. If he did not refer to it often it was because the Bolsheviks taught us the real League of Nations would not come by talking. The Bolsheviks forgot that that must be fought for.

"While the Bolsheviks are writing dispatches and making speeches," he said, "they are left with barely half a nation to league with anybody."

The Prussian War Lords would loudly accept any declaration of very resounding equity as a basis of peace but, as the Bolsheviks had found, such declarations, when interpreted, were like sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

Nobody discoursed so eloquently on the League of Nations as the Kaiser. (Laughter.) His reply to the Pope breathed a spirit of brotherhood and Christian kindness. There was never a word about giving up Belgium, but there were whole passages about disarmament. Not a syllable was said about Lithuania and Courland, but on the League of Nations the Kaiser was absolutely sound. (Laughter.)

The Kaiser had not only accepted the League of Nations, but Germany was prepared to place herself at the head of it. (Loud laughter.) The spirit of dominance was still there—the dagger wrapped in the Sermon on the Mount.

Youths from all parts of the Empire, France and Italy, who would be followed by millions from America, were demonstrating, at a risk to their gallant lives, that the world had reached a stage of civilisation where justice could be enforced against a very powerful nation that trampled on its decrees. When they succeeded, the League of Nations would be a *fait accompli* and not until then could swords be made into ploughshares. (Cheers.)

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said: "Great burdens must be carried in the heart and not on the shoulders. Don't discourage, don't depress and don't always point to the clouds and ask when the dawn is coming. It is always coming. Believe and trust in God and the light will shine. There is no hunger. The people are being deprived of a good deal of what they have been taught to regard as essential ingredients of a comfortable existence. (Laughter.) There is no lack of abundant food and no prospect of such deficiency. (Cheers.)—but certain things which years of prosperity have taught us we expect we will see no more."

can only wage war with all your strength or not at all. Show me the way to peace without betraying the great and sacred cause for which we have entered and millions of lives have been sacrificed, and I will listen gladly and gratefully, and thank God. Short of that, mere peace talk is undermining the fibre and moral of the nation. (Cheers.)

THE GERMAN FUGITIVES IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

An official report from East Africa says:—
Our column from Port Amelia expelled an enemy detachment from Poinu, to the west of Meza. There are indications that many native troops are deserting the enemy.

SERBIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 13.

The Crown Prince has accepted the resignation of the Serbian Cabinet and has conferred with the Party leaders with a view to the formation of a coalition, which is apparently beset with difficulties.

OBITUARY.

ARCTIC EXPLORER KILLED ON A MINE-SWEEPER.

LONDON, Mar. 13. Mr. Ernest Wild, who was a member of the Shackleton Expedition of 1913, has been killed, while serving on a mine-sweeper in the Mediterranean.

THE 1914 RIBBON.

SUPPLIES DESPATCHED BY WAR OFFICE.

LONDON, Mar. 14. In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson (Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office) stated that supplies of the 1914 ribbon had been despatched to India and the various war theatres and should be available for issue now, except in the distant theatres.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON FRENCH SECTORS.

LONDON, Mar. 12. A French communiqué states:—
There was an intermittent artillery duel in Argonne and the Vosges, but it was violent in Champagne, especially in the region of the heights, and the Woëvre.

The Americans successfully carried out a raid south of Richcourt. Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down and another was badly damaged.

ENEMY INFANTRY SUFFERS HEAVY LOSS.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
The Portuguese troops completely repulsed a raid on a 700 yards front south-eastward of Laventie.

Hostile infantry was caught by machine gun fire in front and on both flanks, and suffered heavy losses, both in endeavouring to cross our wire and when retiring through the artillery barrage. Many dead Germans were left in No Man's Land, and some others were taken prisoners.

The enemy raided a post eastward of Zonnebeker. A few of our men are missing.

Three raids further south were successfully repulsed.

A CHARACTERISTIC AIR-FIGHT.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, describing the work of the aviators, says:—
A characteristic fight was the great daylight attack on three hostile aeroplanes on March 9. Our airmen, flying at an altitude of four hundred feet, reached their objectives as the enemy fliers were starting out. Bombs were literally showered down, while our fighting escorts maintained a furious machine-gun fusillade. The squadron flew back at a height of a hundred feet, engaged a home transport, stampeded another and dispersed with casualties, marching infantry and a troop of cavalry, all retreating safely and unmolested by enemy fliers.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

An official message states:—
We further advanced outside the Jerusalem-Nablis road, inflicting considerable casualties and captured several machine guns.

SOLDIER KILLED IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Major P. K. Glazebrook, Uniform M.P. for Manchester S., has been killed in Palestine.

(Continued on page 8.)

ALICE MEMORIAL AND AFFILIATED HOSPITALS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The annual meeting of the Finance Committee of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals was held at noon to-day in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. There were present the Hon. Mr. E. Shellin (Chairman), Mr. A. G. Coppin (Hon. Treasurer), Dr. T. W. Pearce, Rev. H. R. Wells, Messrs. A. Forbes, A. Mackenzie, W. M. Humphreys, J. Walker, E. Graham, W. B. Walker, Chai, Su Ki and Fung Ping Shan.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Dr. R. M. Gibson, Superintendent of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, the Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce read the minutes of the last meeting.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. A. G. Coppin) made the following remarks:—
The Chairman and Gentlemen, as the Report and Accounts have been in your hands for some days, they have doubtless been read by you, and therefore call for but little comment now. There are, however, a few points which might be alluded to for purposes of comparison with other years, and by way of explanation.

The total of Donations received is about \$900 more than last year. This is chiefly due to increase in Chinese individual subscriptions, thanks to the excellent offices of the Chinese members of your Finance Sub-Committee. This is the more satisfactory as it is the first time for many years that Chinese individual and firm subscriptions have been more than those from Non-Chinese, while the Hospitals are chiefly availed of by Chinese.

There is one exception to this, as in 1915 Mr. Chai Su Ki and his friends made a special effort, thereby in one year clearing off our Bank overdraft.

Subscriptions from Chinese Guilds are down last year by \$700. Your incoming Sub-Committee will doubtless give this their attention. Turning to expenditure, salaries and wages have increased by \$182, as is to be expected owing to increased cost of living. Increased costs and purchases for stock also account for the extra amounts expended in clothing, which are up \$100, printing and stationery up by \$250, and furnishings and fittings up by \$300. Some other items show no change or small decreases. Money expended on food is practically all recovered from patients. Expenditure on medicines is about \$5,000 less than last year, which is due to Dr. Gibson's foresight in laying down stocks against a continually advancing cost. Naturally, Medicine is becoming more and more difficult to obtain, and only last week we had to purchase locally some \$400 worth of quinine, because we can no longer get it from Home for the present.

Ordinary repairs show a decrease of \$200, whilst special and necessary repairs to the Alice Hospital have involved an expenditure of \$1,331 as forecasted at our last meeting in Estimates. The other Hospitals were re-painted, colour-washed and improved at a cost of \$4,141.38. This was necessary work, and whilst in the ordinary way it would have come into the present year's accounts, weather conditions being favourable, costs increasing and having the money to do it, your Sub-Committee decided to put the work in hand last November. But for this, we should have started the New Year with \$1,500 more than last year.

The only other item to be explained is that of \$1,000 additional mortgage on a property which after due consideration by your Sub-Committee was sanctioned as being a sound investment. The Netherdale Extension Account remains about the same as it was last year, plus accrued interest, now stands at \$23,958.39 against \$23,397.88. The sum of \$5,000 was taken from Fixed Deposit at 4 per cent interest and in re-invested Hongkong and South China War Loan Savings at 5 per cent interest. It will be a matter for consideration of the incoming Sub-Committee to decide whether further amounts on Fixed Deposit should be similarly re-invested, both investments being equally liquid, but one of them bearing exchange contingency.

It was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Shellin, seconded by Mr. A. G. Coppin, and carried unanimously, that the report of the Finance Sub-Committee for 1917 be adopted.

The Hon. Treasurer's statement of accounts was adopted on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Graham.

On the proposition of Mr. CHAI SU KI, seconded by Mr. W. B. WALKER, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Coppin (the Hon. Treasurer) and Mr. Andrew Forbes (the Hon. Auditor).

The Rev. H. R. WELLS proposed that the present Sub-Committee be re-elected with the following alterations:—Mr. Tong Yeh Chun in place of Mr. A. Chai Su Ki; Mr. Fung Ping Shan in place of Mr. T. W. Pearce; Mr. T. W. Pearce in place of Mr. A. G. Coppin; and Mr. A. G. Coppin in place of Mr. E. Shellin.

The Chairman then moved that the vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. E. Shellin, seconded by Mr. A. G. Coppin.

TROUBLE Averted.

A good many people think rheumatism cannot be cured without taking powerful medicine. Characteristic of the kind of medicine that is taken is the kind of medicine that is taken. The kind of medicine that is taken is the kind of medicine that is taken. The kind of medicine that is taken is the kind of medicine that is taken.

RUBBING IN.

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and Secretary, to whom the Finance Committee tendered their deep sympathy in the distressing circumstances that had befallen him. His absence from these proceedings coincided with the earnest hope that Mrs. Gibson may be restored speedily to health.

Rev. Dr. W. PEARCE wished to associate himself with the vote. There was one feeling present in their minds and he earnestly hoped that the cause which made Dr. Gibson's absence felt as a loss would be removed. Dr. Pearce always appreciated the feeling that existed between him and the Finance Sub-Committee and he was sure that the Finance Committee also appreciated his services. He put his whole heart and soul into the work of the institution and Dr. Pearce feelingly reminded the meeting of the indefatigable labours of Dr. Gibson for the welfare of the Alice Memorial Hospitals.

The Hon. Mr. SHELLIN said that he was sure the Committee would wish to place on record their sense of the loss which they had experienced in the death of Mr. W. G. Humphreys and Mr. Um Kam. Both of whom took a deep interest in the Hospital for many years.

A motion to that effect was proposed by the Chairman, and unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said that he would ask the meeting to elect another Chairman for the ensuing year as he had no wish to stand again.

Mr. COPPIN said that the Hon. Mr. Shellin's desire not to stand again for election came as a surprise to them and no one had been spoken to regarding taking his place. He, therefore, proposed that Mr. Shellin be re-elected, and if he left the Colony, or for other reasons, was unable to resign, the Committee would then fill the vacancy.

The Hon. Mr. SHELLIN said that he was willing, under the circumstances, to occupy the chair for the ensuing year.

On the motion of Mr. Coppin seconded by the Chairman the Chamber of Commerce was thanked for the use of the room.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Report for 1917 states:—

All departments of the Hospital work have been carried on in former years. A times there has been some anxiety as to the possibility of obtaining medical supplies from England, but though delayed in transit, most of the goods have eventually been received.

The Alice Memorial Hospital in Hongkong is an important centre for outpatients. Two-thirds of the total out-patient attendances were at this hospital. At the Netherdale out-patient clinics are for women and children and are attended by a specialist in gynaecology and obstetrics. Some also come from Wanchai and Kowloon. In the out-patient departments of the Alice and Netherdale Hospitals 14,044 surgical dressings were done, and adding the daily dressings in the wards, a total of 23,000 surgical dressings were performed. A considerable but necessary expenditure was therefore required to provide cotton wool, lint, gauze and bandages. All out-patients are treated free of charge, while in-patients are charged as far as their circumstances permit to pay for their food. The expenditure for food was \$5,801.89 and repaid amounted to \$5,830.30 thus leaving only a small balance of \$28.39 to be paid from the fund for the maintenance of the hospital.

The medical work has presented a considerable variety of cases. Malaria, Dengue, Typhoid Fever, Bronchitis and Phthisis, and surgical cases including bulletwounds, (casualties from the disturbed districts round Canton), Venereal Calculi, Diseases of Bone, some being cases of acute necrosis of others of chronic variety, mostly of Tubercular origin. The result of the rough methods used by the native doctor when extracting teeth, as he is also ignorant of antiseptics, at times nearly killed the patient's life and even the patient's life is endangered from septic absorption. In the earlier months of the year there was a large demand for vaccination and revaccination cases at times more than in the interests of the health of the Colony the Chinese Community may appreciate more fully the protection against smallpox afforded by vaccination and revaccination.

Encouraging advances have been made in the work of the Maternity Hospital, and already a *Globe* representative was informed, the bread eaten with meat meals at these establishments has been reduced to about half the former quantity.

On every table in the restaurants and canteens, the following notice is placed:—"In order to meet the wishes of the Food Controller that the utmost economy in the consumption of bread should be effected in all restaurants, canteens and all other eating places, it is requested that all persons eating bread should be careful to eat only what is necessary, and to avoid waste."

That baked potatoes, a "jack-of-all-trades" food, should appear on the dining tables of our most fashionable hotels and restaurants is the last of the many strange innovations brought about by the democratic times in which we live. The Food Controller's suggestion that the plentiful crop of potatoes should be utilised as a means to save the consumption of bread has been adopted by the management of the Hotel, the Netherdale, and the Berkleys Hotel, and already a *Globe* representative was informed, the bread eaten with meat meals at these establishments has been reduced to about half the former quantity.

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It should be noted that potatoes and bread are practically interchangeable as food-stuffs. Although the experiment has only been in operation for two days the public have shown a ready disposition to fall in with the suggestion of the management and it is certain that a substantial economy in bread will be effected by this means. Other hotels and restaurants will, it is hoped, follow suit.

It was found possible to thoroughly repaint and overhaul the Ho Ming Ling and Netherdale Hospitals and the Nurses Home, some improvements were also carried out and several old articles of ward furniture have been replaced. Religious services have been regularly held in the wards and out-patient rooms and in the Nurses Home. There have been six baptisms. Through the generosity of friends at Haleside, Miss Rayner has been able to engage a Biblewoman who devotes her time to teaching the women and children in the Nurses Home and at the High School have also helped in this direction. Mr. Wong Tai Kan, the Hospital Evangelist, has been most helpful in dealing with men. Our best thanks are due to Mr. Dr. Pearce.

A COMPANY'S PROSPERITY.

London, Jan. 23. Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Company Limited, alkali and soda manufacturers, are offering every holder of two ordinary shares three more at 25/- each. The company paid a dividend for the year at the rate of 20/- per cent.

The purpose of the scheme is to stop the company's profits from being too large. The company's profits for the year ended 31st December 1918 were £2,048,911, 22/-, of which represents the difference between the book value and the actual value of the company's assets and liabilities of £2,048,911, 22/- from the reserve fund. The total capital in future will be £10,000,000.

"NESTOR" SANITARY FLUID.

A Reliable Disinfectant, Germicide, Antiseptic and Deodorant, non-Poisonous.

Per gallon tin 2/- 6d.
Per pint tin 1/- 6d.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Telephone 328.

OTHERS LOOK THE SAME
"MALTHOID"
IS THE SAME
EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!
A Mineral Roofing! Laid by our experts
Guaranteed right!
Free particulars from
BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

NEW U-BOAT DESTROYERS.

A Washington dispatch dated February 1st, says Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the U. S. Navy, attended the naval committee meeting in the Lower House, when he reported that Mr. Henry Ford is now in charge of the construction of steel submarine destroyers of new pattern, all of which will be ready for active service by the coming summer. These new vessels will be equipped with all specialities in the destroyer and submarine destroyers now being used by the American Navy, besides being installed with up-to-date engines and machinery. Mr. Daniels will ask the Legislature for an appropriation of \$30,000,000 for the construction of the new craft.

Revised rates of pay and emoluments for the Observer branch of the Royal Naval Air Service have been announced. Probationary observer officers are to receive 75/- a day, and in addition 2/- for each day on which they are required to make ascents. Officers qualified in wireless telegraphy will receive for a day flying pay, together with 3/- a day for pay, both payable continuously, while officers not qualified in wireless telegraphy will have 2/- a day flying pay, payable continuously. Warant officers under training for service as observers will receive the pay of their rank, in addition to 1/- for tent and 1/- for which they are required to make ascents. Warant officers qualified in wireless telegraphy are to have 3/- flying pay and 1/- a day, while pay and warant officers not qualified in wireless telegraphy will have 2/- per day.

FLYING MEN'S PAY.

The *Strait Times* says:—The *British Export Gazette*, writing on the subject of the possible return of the German merchants to British colonies, says that Mr. A. F. Goodrich, President of the Penang Chamber of Commerce, intimated that his Chamber was not prepared to go to the lengths of the Hongkong Chamber and ban the Hun trader for a period of years, but would be more lenient and would allow figures to trade under licence and certain restrictions. Mr. Goodrich, who has seen this, says that he has been misunderstood. What he intended to convey was that while in sympathy with Hongkong, the local Chamber realised that the question was an Imperial one and that if the Imperial authorities decided to allow the German trader to come back, it should be on conditions of licence and restrictions.

THE GERMAN EXCLUSION QUESTION.

In a private letter a lady, who is of an official family occupying a high position in the Russian Government, writes from a town in the Siberian Maritime province, remarks that the trouble does not go far in these days. A pair of ladies' shoes, for example, cost 150 roubles and pieces of all other necessities of life are correspondingly high. "A week ago," she continues, "my husband arrived from Moscow where the war has been stopped and he is bringing back for me some luxuries. Through the kindness of the district of the upper and middle classes, in very poor and these small little aspects of misfortune."

POTATOES ALL HOT.

A DEMOCRATIC HOTEL MENU.

That baked potatoes, a "jack-of-all-trades" food, should appear on the dining tables of our most fashionable hotels and restaurants is the last of the many strange innovations brought about by the democratic times in which we live. The Food Controller's suggestion that the plentiful crop of potatoes should be utilised as a means to save the consumption of bread has been adopted by the management of the Hotel, the Netherdale, and the Berkleys Hotel, and already a *Globe* representative was informed, the bread eaten with meat meals at these establishments has been reduced to about half the former quantity.

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BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine cannot be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the air passages, aids expectoration, and in this nature is restoring the system to a healthy condition. It contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take for sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

SHIPPING

KEEPING

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI

HANGHAI	SHANGHAI	TO HANG
HANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Mar. 19, at 3 p
HANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Mar. 21, at 3 p
HANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Mar. 23, at 3 p

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Kowloon, Saloon, accommodation Amidehips, Electric Light and Pass in Saloon, Mess-rooms, Regular service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai. Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment.

FOR FRIGHT OR PASSAGE, APPLY TO—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Lights and Fine in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

DEPARTING: LEAVING:

HAITAN Capt. A. E. Rodgers TUESDAY, 19th March at 12 Noon

HAIPHONG ... Capt. J. W. Evans FRIDAY, 22nd March at 12 Noon

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAKE & Co.

General Managers.

STREAM FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, RUMWAT,
EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA-
VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINEN-
TAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH
AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carry-
ing His Majesty's Mails will be
despatched from this port as usual taking
Passengers and Cargo for the above ports.
Accommodation in the stowage of
passing vessel is secured before departure
from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for India,
France and London (under a transcon-
bill) will be conveyed in this steamer
proceeding via Bombay and thence
transhipped to the onconcurring steamer
for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office
until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The
contents and value of all packages are
required.

For further particulars, sailing dates
etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 23

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	STEAMER	To San.
MANILA	YUESSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 16, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	TAKEANG	SATURDAY, Mar. 16, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	TUESDAY, Mar. 19, Daylight
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	WEDDAY, Mar. 20, at Noon
MANILA	TOOGEANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 22, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—These sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Berth/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Data.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Dairen.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations, all European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival a destination passport with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
"CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.
—
WESTWARD

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

[illegible]

BOSTON
 PHILADELPHIA
 NEW YORK
 LONDON
 OAKLEY'S
 WELLINGTON
 KNIFE POLISH
 WELLINGTON SILVERSMITHS
 BLACK LEAD SOAP FOR CLEANING PLATES
 POLYBRILLIANT METAL POMADE
 NEVER BECOMES DRY & HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES
 JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED, WILMINGTON, MASS., U.S.A.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE for Shantung

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU

FAST and LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
IBERIA MARU	15,000	22nd March
KENYO MARU	23,000	9th April
NIPPON MARU	11,000	16th April
SHINYO MARU	23,000	27th April
PERSIA MARU	9,000	10th May
KOREA MARU	18,000	24th May

†Omit call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO, VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALING CRUZ, BALBOA,
CALLAO, AERICA and ILOQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Stokers

TOYO MARU	17,800
SEIYO MARU	14,000
MIYO MARU	18,500

Notes are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.
and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports or call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO AGENT,
KING'S BUILDING,

Telephone Nos. 3374 and 3375.

(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.		
DESTINATION	SHIPS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	* KANGAROO MARU, 16,000 tons	FRI. 16th Mar. 11 a.
	* SHIGAKUKA MARU, 12,500 tons	FRI. 23rd Mar. 11 a.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	* NIKKO MARU, 8,000 tons	SAT. 16th Mar. 11 a.
	* AMI MARU, 12,500 tons	SAT. 30th Apr. 11 a.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	* KIRIN MARU, 4,000 tons	FRI. 22nd Mar.
	* RANGON MARU, 6,000 tons	MON. 23rd Mar.

**London or Liverpool, via Spore,
Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town**
**Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga,
Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane,
& Sydney**
**New York via Shanghai, Kobe,
Yokohama, San Francisco &
Panama Canal**
**Bombay via Singapore, Malacca,
& Colombo**
**Calcutta via Singapore, Penang &
Rangoon**

**FOR DATES OF SAILING
APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S
OFFICE**

*** Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji**
*** Wireless Telegraphy.**

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

VIA

**Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe,
Yokkaichi & Yokohama.**

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped
Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru,"
"Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000
tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong.

- **Kashima Maru** SATURDAY, 2nd March, at 11 a.m.
- **Katori Maru** SATURDAY, 12th April, at 11 a.m.

[Omitting Manila Eastbound.]

For further information apply to

NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
B. MORE, Manager

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TO RUN A STEAMER LINE
THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP
LINES INCORPORATED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE AND MOJI.

THE STEAMSHIP
"ATHORDIS,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees by cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their place into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowies of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.; Ltd., whomever and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th instant at 6 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns; when they will be examined by Messrs Godwin & Douglas on Monday next at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.

Hongkong, Mar. 11, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

UOEN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
 AND
 CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
 NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
 CONSIGNEES per Company's Steam
 "DIOMED."
 are hereby notified that the Cargo-
 is to be discharged into Baits Wharf, Ky-
 loon, where it will lie at Consigne-
 risk. The Cargo will be ready for
 delivery from Godown on and after
 14th March.
 Optional Cargo will be landed, and
 notice has been given prior to steamer
 arrival.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged
 Goods are to be left in the Godowns
 where they will be examined on a
 Tuesday and Friday between the hours
 of 10 A.M. and noon within the for-
 storage period.
 No Claims will be admitted after 11
 Goods have left the steamer's Godown
 and all Goods remaining undelivered after
 the 30th March, will be subject to re-
 claim.
 All Claims against the Steamer must
 be presented to the Under-signed on or before
 the 2nd April or they will not
 be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected.
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, Mar. 14, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,
INC.
ORINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steam-
"TEUFEL"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will
be discharged into Holtz' Wharf, Koo-
kon, where it will be at Consignee's
disposal, subject to delivery at
Godown on and after 12th March.

Optional cargo will be loaded, unless
notice has been given prior to steamer's
arrival.

All broken, chipped and damaged Goods
now on bill of lading the Godowns, where
they will be examined on any Tuesday
and Fridays between the hours of 10 A.
M. and noon within the free storage
period.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the steamer's Godown
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after the 24th March will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the Underwriter on or
before the 1st April or they will not be
recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents
Hankow, Mar. 12, 1905.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 5.)

A SHIPBUILDING EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE.

REPLY TO SIR ERIC GEDDES.

LONDON, Mar. 13.
A conference of shipbuilding employees and Trade Unionists in London yesterday issued a statement replying to Sir Eric Geddes' speech.
They recall the proposals they made to Mr. Lloyd George in November and January for the better working of the yards and conclude that it is impossible to believe that Sir Eric Geddes could have had these negotiations in mind when he spoke. They declare that the negotiations reveal their appreciation of the seriousness of the situation and their anxiety to help and that this spirit will animate them. They believe many hindrances to the output in the last few months might have been removed if the organization they originally suggested had been adopted, and urge the Government to re-consider the position without delay. In any case, they are prepared loyally to support and actively co-operate with the Government to secure the fullest output of ships.

NEW SHIPBUILDING.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

LONDON, Mar. 13.
In the House of Commons Dr. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, said that assuming the losses from submarines did not increase, with the good-will of all concerned we had before us the date when new shipbuilding would balance the losses of the day. Thereafter we would be in a position to begin making good our losses. The construction of standard ships had been delayed owing to variations introduced as the result of submarine experience.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

LONDON, Mar. 13.
The Appropriation Bill passed its second reading.

KING RECEIVES SIAMESE MILITARY MISSION.

LONDON, Mar. 13.
The King, to-day, most cordially received the Siamese Military Mission, the Chief of which, subsequently interviewed by Reuters, stated that the royal enthusiasm of Siam was remarkable. When the Mission left Siam two months ago, over twenty times the number of men required had volunteered for service with the Allies. They included many representatives of the highest families in Siam. The Siamese were most indignant at the German barbarities.

GERMANY'S RUSSIAN POLICY.

ADVERSE CRITICISM BY GERMAN PRESS.

LONDON, Mar. 13.
The German Press is reticent concerning Japan. The only serious comments so far are by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and the *Vossische Zeitung*.
The former emphasizes Japan's loyalty to Russia and states that Japan only began to revise her policy when the dissolution of Russia seemed to be beginning.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* criticizes the change of German policy from peace by reconciliation to peace by humiliation and says Germany has played the Eastern's game of excluding her from Asiatic markets by breaking up Russia, giving the Eastern the excuse to encourage Japanese reconquest, and concludes by stating that Germany has no more hope now than before of conducting her Far Eastern policy except in connection with Great Britain and Russia. Hence it is unlikely that a weakened Russia will contribute to Germany's ultimate welfare.

GERMANY FRIENDLESS.

Dr. S. Balzmann, in an article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, says that Germany's Russian policy has cemented the Anglo-American and Anglo-Japanese alliance and increased Holland's gratitude to England by delivering the Dutch East Indies from Japanese pressure. The result is the opening of the door to Japanese enterprise in Siberia and Korea. Moreover, these curbs of the Anglo-Indian and Australian colonial possessions have been renewed and Germany again finds herself friendless in the world, while Great Britain laughs in the background.

George Bernhard, in an article in the *Vossische Zeitung*, says it is daily becoming clearer that the Peace of Brest-Litovsk has not secured finality in the East. Instead of finding a protective rampart in her border States, Germany is unable to win the souls of the peoples, and he sees the foiling between Poles, Ukrainians and Lithuanians at white heat.

THE ORDER AND DEFENCE OF PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 13.
The Governmental institutions, particularly the Council of Commissioners and the Executive of the Soviets, having gone to Moscow, the special Council mentioned yesterday, called the National Committee Council, is charged with the maintenance of order and the organization of the defence of the capital against invasion if necessary.

FINNISH PREMIER FLEES TO BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 13.
The Finnish Premier, Svin Hufvud, has escaped from the Red Guards at Helsinki and has arrived at Berlin.

THE DESTINY OF THE AALAND ISLANDS.

INHABITANTS' PETITION.

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Germany's alleged announcement that she does not intend to annex the Aaland Islands is not confirmed.
Meanwhile, the islanders have petitioned the Finnish Senate, the King of Sweden, and the Kaiser for a plebiscite regarding their destiny and also asking that, in the meantime, Swedish troops be retained as a guarantee of the neutral status of the islands.

INTENSIFIED FIGHTING IN UKRAINE.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 13.
A message from Berlin states that military activity on the Eastern Front has been discontinued, but there is intensified fighting against bands, especially in Ukraine, where the Maximilianist commanders include Czech and Austrian deserters. When the Germans capture the latter they are shot. A severe battle with the Bolsheviks, north-east of Kiev, continues, wherein the principal combatants are Czech deserters, who have heavy artillery.

HEROISM ON A FRENCH SUBMARINE.

PARIS, Mar. 13.
The repatriation from captivity of the second officer of the submarine *Monte* which was sunk in the Mediterranean in December, 1915, reveals a most thrilling story of heroism.

The *Monte* had torpedoed an Austrian destroyer when the cruiser *Heligoland* rammed and held her, causing her to sink two hundred feet. The water flooded the accumulators, extinguishing the lights, and the crew, thinking they were lost, shouted "Vive la France!" and then calmly obeyed the orders of Commander Morillot, who wished to rise. He succeeded, but a hail of shells on the conning tower compelled him to again descend. A shell struck the submarine hull, damaging it irretrievably. The crew remained at their posts and Commander Morillot had to order them to leave the ship. He himself and two others went down with her and perished.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	Week-Date	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	8.00 P.M.	
Tai Po	7.00 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Chung Chow	7.30 A.M.	
	8.30 P.M.	
Shanghai	4.00 P.M.	
Shanghai	4.00 P.M.	

For	Week-Date	Sundays & Holidays
Shanghai	7.30 A.M.	8.00 P.M.
Shanghai	7.30 A.M.	8.00 P.M.
Shanghai	7.30 A.M.	8.00 P.M.
Shanghai	7.30 A.M.	8.00 P.M.
Shanghai	7.30 A.M.	8.00 P.M.
Shanghai	7.30 A.M.	8.00 P.M.
Shanghai	7.30 A.M.	8.00 P.M.
Shanghai	7.30 A.M.	8.00 P.M.
Shanghai	7.30 A.M.	8.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Date	Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Tai Ping	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Kowloon	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Kowloon	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Kowloon	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Kowloon	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Kowloon	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 8 am Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MARCH.

Date	Ends	Begins
Mar. 15th	6.27 A.M.	6.44 P.M.
" 16th	6.15 "	6.44 "
" 17th	6.15 "	6.44 "
" 18th	6.17 "	6.44 "
" 19th	6.15 "	6.44 "
" 20th	6.15 "	6.44 "
" 21st	6.14 "	6.41 "
" 22nd	6.12 "	6.47 "
" 23rd	6.12 "	6.47 "
" 24th	6.11 "	6.47 "
" 25th	6.11 "	6.47 "
" 26th	6.09 "	6.47 "
" 27th	6.08 "	6.47 "
" 28th	6.06 "	6.47 "
" 29th	6.07 "	6.48 "
" 30th	6.08 "	6.48 "

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The Typewriter of Triple Service—
Letter Making,
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More work with less effort.
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Motor Cars

MEX. \$2,700.

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Touring Car

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The great Willys-Overland factories—a veritable industry in themselves—have played a leading part in the development of the motor car business.
Although it has existed only nine years, the Willys-Overland institution is now second in the world in point of motor car production. The greatest and latest Willys-Overland development now offers to the world a comprehensive range of models built by one organization.
This is the most advanced step in the industry. It means greater economies; better motor cars at relatively lower prices.
This applies particularly to the Overland Big Four-cylinder touring car, finished in a rich brown, and to the Light Four touring car, finished in a beautiful gray.
Ride in one of these motor cars today. We will gladly arrange for a demonstration.

A WIDE RANGE OF MODELS

Big Four-Cylinder Overland	Light Six-Cylinder Overland
4-Passenger Touring Car	4-Passenger Touring Car
4-Passenger Roadster	4-Passenger Roadster
4-Passenger Touring Coupe	4-Passenger Touring Coupe
4-Passenger Touring Sedan	4-Passenger Touring Sedan
Willys-Knight Models	
Light Four-Cylinder Overland	4-Passenger Touring Car
4-Passenger Roadster	4-Passenger Roadster
4-Passenger Touring Coupe	4-Passenger Touring Coupe
4-Passenger Touring Sedan	4-Passenger Touring Sedan

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BUGS
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FRENCH LESSONS
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LESSONS IN CHINESE
M. L. HUI YAN, a Chinese graduate of the University of Chicago, has been a teacher in a private school in the Chinese examination, and is now a first class certificate at a Chinese University in the University of Chicago. He has a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is a native speaker of the Chinese language. He is a native speaker of the Chinese language and is a native speaker of the Chinese language.

JAPANESE MAKERS.
Every kind of Footwear
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Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 591.
Hongkong, March 20, 1918.

VISITING CARDS
PRINTED AT
"China Mail Office."

WEATHER REPORT.

March 15th M.A. 33m.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly over the south coast of China, and over Formosa; it has decreased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone has weakened and extended eastwards; moderate monsoon may be expected along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.33 inches, against an average of 4.24 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 16th March:—
1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, moderate; fine.
2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, March 15, 1918.

On London	On demand	On 30 days sight	On 60 days sight	On 90 days sight	On 120 days sight	On 180 days sight	On 240 days sight	On 360 days sight
Bank, Wire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
On demand	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
On 30 days sight	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
On 60 days sight	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
On 90 days sight	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
On 120 days sight	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
On 180 days sight	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
On 240 days sight	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
On 360 days sight	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 15, 1918.—a.m.

Station	Hum.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Force	Weather
Wanchow	84	30.15	61	84	0	b
Wanchow	84	30.15	61	84	0	b
Wanchow	84	30.15	61	84	0	b
Wanchow	84	30.15	61	84	0	b
Wanchow	84	30.15	61	84	0	b
Wanchow	84	30.15	61	84	0	b
Wanchow	84	30.15	61	84	0	b
Wanchow	84	30.15	61	84	0	b
Wanchow	84	30.15	61	84	0	b
Wanchow	84	30.15	61	84	0	b

T. F. CHAN, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, March 15, 1918.
1. Barometer, reduced to 29.92 inches, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. Direction of Wind, to two points.
5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. State of Sky, in blue sky, c. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, r. equal, rain, snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew, wet.
7. Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Barometer	9 A.M.	30.00
Do	12 M.	30.02
Do	4 P.M.	30.00
Thermometer	9 A.M.	61
Do	12 M.	61
Do	4 P.M.	61
Do	(Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	54
Do	(Wet bulb) 12 M.	59
Do	(Wet bulb) 4 P.M.	59
Do	(Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	58
Do	(Wet bulb) 12 M.	58
Do	(Wet bulb) 4 P.M.	58
Do	(Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	58

SHARE REPORT.

MARCH 15th, 1918.

Stock and paid up Value	Quoting 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date	Approximate Return based on last year's div.
BANKS			
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$178.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	6 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCE			
Union	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
North China	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Union	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Yangtze	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCE			
China Fire	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
SHIPPING			
Douglas Steamship	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Steamship	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Indo-China	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
REFINERIES			
On the Sugar	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Malacca Sugar	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
MINING			
Kailash	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Langkat	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
French Mines	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Ural Gypsum	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
DOCK, WHARVES AND GODOWNS			
Kowloon Wharves	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
H.K. & Wharves	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Shanghai Docks	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
HOTELS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Central Hotels	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Hongkong Estates	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Kowloon Lands	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
West Point	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
COTTON MILLS			
Yong	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Shanghai Cottons	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Kang Yik	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Yong	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Oriental	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
MISCELLANEOUS			
China-Borneo	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Light & Power	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
China-Provident	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Dairy Farms	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Green Islands	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Hongkong Electric	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Hongkong Ice	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Peak Tramways	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Union Waterworks	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Watson	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
William Powell	\$100.00	Final of 22-3/4 & bonus of 51 at Ex. 3/4 a/c 1917	7 p.c.